Bowling Green

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 2, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1791. [Whole No. 210.]

TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

[CONTINUED.]

Ουκ αγαθον πολυκοιρανιη εις κοιρανος εσω,
Εις Βασιλευς. Iliad, lib. 2, v. 204. 205.

TO endure the depredations, the debaucheries, the cruelties, not of an army, not of a camp of barbarians, againſt whom we ought to ſhed our blood and ſacrifice our lives; but of ONE, ALONE?—not of an Hercules or a Sampſon: but of a little man, frequently the moſt cowardly and effeminate of the nation: not accuſtomed to the powder of battles, nor yet ſcarcely to the duſt of a horſe-race?—not one who, by force, can command over men, but one who is wholly unqualified to contend even with women? Shall we call this cowardice?—Shall we ſay that thoſe who ſerve thus are paltroons and drivelers?—If two, if three, if four, ſhould not defend themſelves againſt one, this would be ſtrange; ſtill it is poſſible. But, even in theſe caſes, we ſhould have a good right to ſay it was for want of heart or ſpirit. But if an hundred, if a thouſand, ſuffer from one alone, ſhall we ſay that they will not reſiſt, that they dare not oppoſe?—ſhall we ſay that it is fear, cowardice, or rather contempt and diſdain? If we ſhould ſee, not an hundred, not a thouſand men, but an hundred countries, a thouſand cities, a million of men, not attempt to attack or oppoſe one alone, from whom theſe who were beſt treated, received nothing but ſlavery and villainage: How could we name this conduct? Is this cowardice? There is to every vice ſome limit, beyond which it cannot paſs. Two may be afraid of one; and ſo poſſibly may ten: but a thouſand, a million, a thouſand cities, if theſe defend not themſelves againſt one, this is not cowardice. Cowardice extends not this length, no more than bravery can extend ſo far as that one man might ſcale a fortreſs, defeat an army, or conquer a kingdom. What monſter then of vice is this, which merits not the title of cowardice? which cannot find a name baſe enough, which nature denies to have produced, and the tongue refuſes to name?

Place, on one ſide, fifty thouſand men in arms—as many more on the other—make your diſpoſitions for battle, and let it begin—one army conſiſts of freemen fighting for their liberty—the other to take it away from them—to which ſide ſhould you propheſy the victory? Which would go the moſt gallantly to action—thoſe who hoped as a reward of their pains the maintenance of their liberty?—or thoſe who could expect nothing for the blows they might give or receive, but the ſervitude of others? The one have always before their eyes the happineſs of their paſt life, and the hope of the like to come. They regard not the pain to be endured for the ſhort time of the continuance of a battle, ſo much as thoſe to be borne forever by themſelves, their children, and all their poſterity. The others have nothing to embolden them but a little point of covetouſneſs, which is ſuddenly blunted by danger, and which cannot be ſo ardent, but that it ought and muſt be extinguiſhed by the ſmalleſt drop of blood which flows from their wounds. In the battles ſo celebrated of Miltiades, of Leonidas, and of Themiſtocles, which were waged two thouſand years ago, and which ſtill live as freſh in the memory of books and of men, as if they had been fought but the laſt month; battles which were fought in Greece, for the good of Greece, and for examples to all the world: What was it which gave to ſo ſmall a number of men as were the Greeks, not the power but the heart to ſupport the force of ſo many ſhips, that the ſea ſeemed to be overloaded with them? to defeat ſo many nations, who were ſo numerous that the whole ſquadron of the Greeks could not have furniſhed Captains to the armies of the enemy? In thoſe glorious days, it was not ſo much a battle of Greeks againſt Perſians, as the victory of liberty over domination, of privilege over avarice.

It is a wonderful thing to ſpeak of the valour which liberty inſpires into the hearts of thoſe who defend her. But a thing that happens in all countries, among all men, and every day, or in all ages, that a ſingle man ſhould become the maſter of an hundred cities, and deprive them of their liberties—who would believe it, if he only heard it related, and did not ſee it? If he ſaw it not in his own country, and only heard it related of foreign nations and diſtant lands, would he not think it to be fiction and romance, fraud and forgery? *(To be continued.)*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E S.

O D E II.

FURTHER HINTS TO REVIEWERS.

AGAIN, diſpenſers of the *birch* and *bays*,
The Muſe inſpires; and JOHN advice diſplays.
Such is my nature—when I ceaſe pretend,
Or undertake, a purpoſe to perform;
No power that purpoſe from my ſoul can rend:
I heed not hatred, javelin, plague, or ſtorm.

In all your criticiſms, mind one thing:
Be *poſitive*. For O what help it gives,
To be determined that *perfection* lives,
In all you ſay, or ſing.

Whene'er you praiſe, with high, enthuſiaſtic zeal,
Your commendation, even to cracking, ſtrain;
And ſwear that he who differently doth feel,
Is idiot, baby, and devoid of brain.

Yet do not praiſe too much;—of that beware;—
But freely deal, rich condemnation forth:
Then, in particular, when *modeſt worth*,
And *youthful merit*, novel truths declare.
For they will dare but ſmall reſiſtance make,
And you may preſs them with ſevereſt hand;
Exclaim—"Eſtabliſh'd order they forſake,
"And ſpread opinions new, around the land."

How will the people wonder at your wit,
Scared with the dreadful thunder of your words!
And, with your rueful length of viſage ſmit,
Adore the ſelf-created Lords.

So have I mark'd the Owl, with horrid ſcream,
Fright the ſweet ſongſters of the warbling grove;
And with a face, made wiſe with many a ſeam,
Reign a dread Lord where once ſmiled joy and love.

JOHN.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the ſubject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,

Made comformably to an Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, referring to him the repreſentation of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts on thoſe ſubjects;—FEBRUARY 1ſt, 1791.

THE Secretary of State, to whom was referred by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the repreſentation from the General Court of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſubjects of the cod and whale fiſheries, together with the ſeveral papers accompanying it, has had the ſame under conſideration, and thereupon makes the following Report:

The repreſentation ſets forth that, before the late war, about four thouſand ſeamen, and twenty-four thouſand tons of ſhipping were annually employed, from that State, in the whale fiſhery, the produce whereof was about three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds a year.

That theſe branches of buſineſs, annihilated during the war, have been, in ſome degree, recovered ſince: but that they labor under many and heavy embarraſments, which, if not removed, or leſſened, will render the fiſheries every year leſs extenſive and important.

That theſe embarraſments are, heavy duties on their produce abroad, and bounties on that of their competitors: and duties at home on ſeveral articles, particularly uſed in the fiſheries.

And it aſks that the duties be taken off; that bounties be given to the fiſhermen; and the national influence be uſed abroad for obtaining better markets for their produce.

The cod and whale fiſheries, carried on by different perſons, from different ports, in different veſſels, in different ſeas, and ſeeking different markets, agree in one circumſtance, in being as unprofitable to the adventurer, as important to the public. A ſuccinct view of their riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate, with different nations, may enable us to note the circumſtances which have attended their proſperity, and their decline, to judge of the embarraſments, which are ſaid to oppreſs ours; to ſee whether they depend on our own will, and may, therefore, be remedied immediately by ourſelves, or, whether, depending on the will of others, they are without the reach of remedy, from us, either directly or indirectly.

Their hiſtory, being as unconnected as their practice, they ſhall be ſeparately conſidered.

Within twenty years after the ſuppoſed diſcovery of Newfoundland, by the Cabots, we find that the abundance of fiſh on its banks, had already drawn the attention of the people of Europe. For, as early as 1517, or 1519, we are told of fifty ſhips being ſeen there at one time. The firſt adventurers in that fiſhery, were the Biſcayans of Spain, the Baſques and Bas-Bretons of France, all united anciently in language, and ſtill in habits and in extreme poverty. The laſt circumſtance enabled them long to retain a conſiderable ſhare of the fiſhery. In 1577, the French had one hundred and fifty veſſels there; the Spaniards had ſtill one hundred; and the Portugueſe fifty, when the Engliſh had only fifteen. The Spaniards and Portugueſe ſeem, at length, to have retired ſilently, the French and Engliſh claiming the fiſhery excluſively, as an appurtenance to their adjacent colonies, and the profits being too ſmall for nations ſurcharged with the precious metals proceeding from their mines.

Without materials to trace the intermediate progreſs, we only know that ſo late as 1744, the French employed there five hundred and ſixty-four ſhips, and twenty-ſeven thouſand five hundred ſeamen, and took one million two hundred and forty-ſix thouſand kentals of fiſh, which was three times the extent to which England and her colonies together carried this fiſhery at that time.

The Engliſh, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, had employed, generally, about one hundred and fifty veſſels in the Newfoundland fiſhery. About 1670, we find them reduced to eighty, and one hundred, the inhabitants of New-England beginning now to ſupplant them. A little before this, the Britiſh parliament, perceiving that their citizens were unable to ſubſiſt on the ſcanty profits which ſufficed for their poorer competitors, endeavored to give them ſome advantage by prohibiting the importation of foreign fiſh; and, at the cloſe of the century, they formed ſome regulations for their government and protection: and remitted to them ſome duties. A ſucceſsful war enabled them in 1713 to force from the French, a ceſſion of the iſland of Newfoundland. Under theſe encouragements, the Engliſh and American fiſheries began to thrive. In 1731, we find the Engliſh take two hundred thouſand kentals of fiſh, and the Americans two hundred and thirty thouſand, beſides the refuſe fiſh not fit for European markets. They continue to gain ground, and the French to loſe it, inſomuch, that about 1755, they are ſaid to have been on a par: and, in 1768, the French have only two hundred and fifty-nine veſſels of twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty tons, nine thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-two ſeamen, taking two hundred thouſand kentals, while America alone, for ſome three or four years before that, and ſo on to the commencement of the late war, employed ſix hundred and ſixty-five veſſels, of twenty-five thouſand ſix hundred and fifty tons, and four thouſand four hundred and five ſeamen, and took from three hundred and fifty thouſand, to upwards of four hundred thouſand kentals of fiſh, and England a ſtill greater quantity, five hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand kentals, as is ſaid.

Spain had formally relinquiſhed her pretenſions to a participation in theſe fiſheries, at the cloſe of the preceding war; and, at the end of this, the adjacent continent and iſlands, being divided between the United States, the Engliſh and French (for the laſt retained two ſmall iſlands merely for this object) the right of fiſhing was appropriated to them alſo.

France, ſenſible of the neceſſity of balancing the power of England on the water, and therefore, of improving every reſource for raiſing ſeamen, and ſeeing that her fiſhermen could not maintain their competition without ſome public patronage, adopted the experiment of bounties on her own fiſh, and duties on that of foreign nations brought into her markets. But, notwithſtanding this, her fiſheries dwindle, from a change taken place, inſenſibly, in the character of her navigation, which, from being the moſt economical, is now become the moſt expenſive. In 1786, ſhe is ſaid to have employed but ſeven thouſand men in this fiſhery, and to have taken four hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand kentals; and in 1787, but ſix thouſand men, and one hundred and twenty-eight thouſand kentals. She ſeems not yet ſenſible that the unthriftineſs of her fiſheries proceeds from the want of economy, and not the want of markets; and that the encouragement of our fiſhery abridges that of a rival nation, whoſe power on the ocean has long threatened the loſs of all balance on that element.

(To be continued.)

By the Ship CANTON, *Captain* TRUXTON.

CALCUTTA, October 21.

THE following account of the late action of the 13th and 14th, received in a letter from Arnee, of date the 26th September, in ſeveral reſpects differs from, and is more particular than others which have been given to the public; and we truſt it will therefore be acceptable to our readers.

Tippoo deſcended the Gauts on the 12th of September, and reinforced Seyd Saheb. He moved early in the morning of the 13th towards Colonel Floyd, whoſe detachment conſiſted of his own regiment of dragoons, two regiments of native cavalry, three battalions of ſeapoys, and two companies of the Bengal artillery, under the command of Captains Sampſon and Elwood, with one eighteen-pounder, two twelve-pounders, and eight ſix-pounders.

The enemy's cavalry firſt began ſkirmiſhing, but were worſted by our cavalry. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Tippoo's whole army croſſed the Bavani, and advanced within 600 yards of our line, before they fired a ſingle ſhot; they then opened at once, with all their guns and rockets, and, having aſcertained our diſtance, did amazing execution.

The enemy's cavalry repeatedly charged our line, with great order and regularity: but were always repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

On the night of the 12th, a board of field officers being aſſembled, it was reſolved upon to retreat: accordingly, the detachment moved off before day, on the 14th, leaving the whole of the baggage, together with the eighteen-pounder, two of the twelve-pounders, and three ſix-pounders, for want of bullocks to draw them.

The enemy were not long in getting information of this retreat, but they were ſo buſily occupied in plundering the baggage, that they did not again come up with the detachment until 12 o'clock that day, when a ſecond engagement commenced, in which the enemy made every poſſible exertion to break our line, but without effect; for both Europeans and ſeapoys behaved with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and cool intrepidity. Night coming on, put a ſtop to the action; and our little army continued retreating in good order until 8 o'clock, when they halted. About 3 o'clock the next morning, (the 15th) they again moved, and marched to effect a junction

with General Meadows, which they happily accomplished in the evening, without having seen any of the enemy during that day.

The loss sustained by the artillery in privates, lascars, &c. was very trifling, in comparison with what they suffered by officers, killed and wounded.

The following is an exact return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the non-commissioned, and privates, &c. of artillery.—

One corporal, and 6 lascars, killed.
One gunner, 6 privates, (or matrosses.)
One serang, 1 tindal, and 11 lascars, wounded.
One private, and 9 lascars missing.
One lascar taken prisoner.

The 36th regiment had no less than 115 killed and wounded, and other corps suffered nearly in proportion.

We are happy in being able to announce to the public, from the best authority, that the fortress of Paliguatchery has at last yielded to the British arms.—This completes the conquest of the country below the Gauts.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Major Montgomery's Detachment.

"*Camp at Bunnore, Sept.* 12.

"Within a few cos's of this, between us and the Kistnah, lived a Rajah who governed his country, handed to him from his fore-fathers, with much justice and moderation, and paid his tribute regularly—his name Rangapah Naick, Rajah of Dewardrug, but when at the Soubah's Court lately, he as usual, paid his chief attention to Teyg Jung Buckshee and commander in chief of the troops, which was noticed with a jealous eye by Messheerul Mullock, the minister, as the other Teyg Jung is in the minority. At the same time, another Rajah who lives within 16 or 18 cos's of this, on the side of the Kistnah, was at Court, and noticed to the minister the dissatisfaction of the Dewardrug man to him, offering him 7 lacks of rupees for permission to attack and dispossess him of his country, also a considerable encrease of revenue.

"The terms were acceded to, and the Nazim's troops were actually sent with this man (the Rajah of Solapore) and after an obstinate defence, and many lives lost, the place was carried, by the treachery of one of his own people, who sold the gateway. The Rajah, on finding this out, went into his powder magazine, and that no branch of his family should be liable to the insults of the Salapore Rajah, his inferior cast—they ALL accompanied him, and with his own hand he applied the match, which plunged about 50 into eternity, of their own free will and choice. This happened about the 6th or 7th instant, very near us, not above 10 or 12 miles, and is an absolute fact."

NOVEMBER 11.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has publicly declared his intention of proceeding to Madras, the beginning of next month; and though we may reasonably expect that some decisive blow will be struck before his Lordship's arrival, yet his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to the public service, by giving vigor to our enterprizes, confidence to our Native Allies, and forwarding any negociations that may be necessary without the delay of a reference to the Supreme council.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports that have been daily circulated in town, no intelligence whatever has been received from the Grand Army since our last; the mail of 24th ult. arrived yesterday from Madras, when an interval of thirteen days had elapsed without any letters having been received from Camp; there can be no doubt that the incourse has been interrupted by flying parties of the enemy's horse between Trichinopoly and Caroor; we may infer, however, with certainty, that no events can have taken place of importance.

It is with much pleasure, we understand, that the Center Army, under Col. Maxwell, had actually marched on the 24th ultimo, into the enemy's country to the South-West of Amboor,

The last accounts from Poonah, dated the 19th ult. mention, that the Mahratta Army under Purseram Bhow had greatly encreased in numbers; a very valuable and extensive tract of country belonging co Tippoo had been subdued, who must find himself much embarrassed by the progress of the Mahrattas; Perseram Bhow had applied for a reinforcement of Artillery and Seapoys from Bombay, previous to his commencing the Siege of Derwar; in the mean time the adjacent country had been laid waste to distress the garrison as much as possible.

LONDON, March 4.

Conclusion of the late address of the National Assembly to the People of France, on the civil Constitution of the Clergy.

[Translated from Mr. Luzac's Leyden Gazette.]

"AND you too, ye natives of France, the adorers of religion and of your country; Ye people faithful as ye are generous and bold as ye are grateful, pause a moment and contemplate with wonder the changes which your vast empire has undergone! Contrast your late situation with that which is to come? What was France a few months ago?—Our philosophers and sages invoked the goddess of liberty, but she was deaf to their cries.—Every enlightened Christian demanded Freedom in a country where the splendid religion of his forefathers still remained, but where the true religion, inculcated in the morality of the gospel, was scarcely to be found. We were a nation without a country, a people without a government, a church without a character, or authority. Nothing seemed fixed or permanent amongst us but the propagation of vice, the most scandalous injustice between man and man, divine and human laws were alike set at defiance, and every principle of religion and morality were upon the verge of a total extinction!—was this a country for MAN to exist in, where the liberty and property were at the absolute disposal of rulers without restraint, without honor, without understanding, and in whose preposterous view of things both the Deity and his creatures were held as nothing!

But what a revolution has succeeded to this scene of disorder and confusion! a revolution, which has reduced all government to the sublime simplicity of the honest dictates of nature; a government opposed only by a growling herd of reptiles (meaning the Aristocratic party) whose impotent rage, and insatiate thirst for revenge, prevents them from imbibing a single ray of public spirit, from contemplating the dignity of man; and whose whole desires center in the sordid, abject love of self! ye Frenchmen! ye are the redeemers of your own liberty; ye have witnessed her revivification in this extended empire, by your noble and disinterested endeavors—may your wisdom and moderation preserve her in eternal vigour. Let the spirit of patience, and the coolness of reason, universally expand among you; let your friendly consolations be the support of those of your fellow-citizens, whose sacrifices to the revolution, have been peculiarly heavy. Recollect, that if the regeneration of Empires is brought about by the enthusiastic efforts of the people, that they can only be maintained in that state, by the amiable and endearing virtues of peace. Be convinced too, that the present repose and silence, so visible in the nation, after so many plots and base attempts upon its liberty, is the most certain proof, that the fiend of tyranny has quit us in despair, and forever let go his hold upon us. He has struck his tents and departed! In future, be assured, nothing will more effectually disconcert the designs and plots of the malicious, than an equitable and moderate administration of the affairs of the kingdom."

[The above animated speech was delivered in the National Assembly, on the 14th of January, by M. de Mirabeau; and was afterwards styled the Manifesto of the Assembly against the Clergy.]

FEBRUARY 25.

"The celebrated M. de Mirabeau, has been chosen one of the administrators of the department of Paris. The Bishop of Autun (both a patriotic and philosophical character) is also chosen to the same rank, and has consequently quitted his dignity of Bishop. We should not be surprized to see him chosen Archbishop of Paris, since it is now certain that M. de Juigne, the former Archbishop, will not appear again in that station; having retired to Chamberry, in disgust, and there published a pastoral letter, which has shared the fate of the other compositions of that kind, neglect. "I am persuaded (says he to the clergy of his diocese) that you will not prove rebels to the cries of conscience, and that you will extort praise even from your enemies, in preferring honest poverty to the scandal of apostacy."

The Americans have at length finally ratified their Treaty with the Court of Portugal—which, as it is a separate one with that Power, only bids fair for being of confiderable utility to the United States, though it must militate strongly against the interests of some of the European Courts.

By Authority.

TRANSLATION.

Philadelphia, 29th April, 1791.

SIR,

IN consequence of orders which I have received from his Majesty, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the law which fixes the disposition of the colours in the different kinds of flags, or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war and commercial vessels of the French nation. I request the favor of you to make this law known in the ports of the United States.——And have the honor to be,

With a respectful attachment,
Sir,
Your most humble and
Obedient servant,
OTTO.

M. JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State for the United States.

A LAW,

Fixing the Disposition of the Colours in the different kinds of Flags, or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war, and commercial vessels.

Done at Paris the 31st October, 1790.

LOUIS, *by the Grace of God, and by the constitutional Law of the State,* King of the French:

To all whom it may concern, GREETING.

The National Assembly has decreed, and we ordain the following:

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF 24th OCTOBER, 1790.

THE National Assembly having enacted, by their Decree of the 21st of October, that the French Flag should bear the National Colours, and willing in consequence to fix the disposition of these Colours in the different kinds of Flags, or other customary marks of distinction, among warlike and commercial vessels, it is decreed:

ART. I. The JACK shall be composed of three equal stripes, and placed vertically: The one nearest the staff, shall be red, the center one white, and the third blue.

ART. II. The ENSIGN shall bear in its upper quarter the same as the Jack above described; that part of the Flag shall be exactly one fourth of its full size, and encircled with a narrow stripe, one half the length of which shall be red, and the other white; the remainder of the flag shall also be white. This Flag shall be borne by ships of war and commercial vessels.

ART. III. The PENDANT of the ships of war, and other vessels, belonging to the State, shall bear in its broadest part three vertical stripes, red, white, and blue—the remainder white. The VANE shall bear in a striking manner the National Colours.

ART. IV. The Flags of Commandants shall have in their upper quarter three vertical stripes, red, white and blue; the National Assembly not conceiving any change necessary in the dispositions, whose object is to distinguish in a naval army, the three squadrons of which it is composed—the rest of the Flag may be as hitherto, red, white, and blue.

ART. V. The Flags and Pendants of the National Colours cannot be made of any other than those Stuffs which are manufactured in France. They shall be carried without delay by the warlike vessels, agreeable to orders given by the King.

ART. VI. The King shall be intreated to sanction this Decree, and to order to be taken both in the French and foreign ports, the necessary steps for its prompt and certain execution, and to fix the time when the commercial vessels may without inconvenience bear the new Flag.

We have sanctioned, and, by these presents, which we have signed with our hand, do sanction the present Decree.

We command and order all our Tribunals, Administrative Bodies and Municipalities, to have these presents transcribed in their Registers, read, published, and posted up in their respective districts and Departments, and to execute it as a Law of the Kingdom. We likewise command and order our Commandants of Ports and Arsenals, Commandants of Squadrons, Ships, and other Vessels of War, Governors of Colonies, Intendants and Ordonnateurs of Marine, and of the Colonies, and all others to whom it shall appertain, to conform thereto and to aid in the execution, each agreeable to the duty of his station.

IN Testimony whereof we have signed, and caused to be countersigned the said Presents, and the Seal of State to be hereto affixed—at PARIS, the 31st Day of October, in the Year of our Lord 1790, and of our Reign the Seventeenth.

(Signed) *LOUIS.*

And lower down, (Signed)
L'ARCHEVEQUE DE BORDEAUX.

And sealed with the Seal of State.

Certified to agree with the Original,
(Signed) L'ARCHEVEQUE DE BORDEAUX.

Sent by the Department of Marine,
(Signed) MONTMORIN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

IN execution of the law of 31st day of October, fixing the disposition of the Colours in the different kinds of Flags or other customary marks of distinction among ships of war, and commercial vessels—

The law of 31st day of October, having determined the form of the French Flag, and fixed the disposition of the National Colours in the different kinds of Flags and other customary marks of distinction among the ships of war and commercial vessels, and the 6th Art. of the said law directing "that the King shall be intreated to order to be taken as well in the French as in Foreign Ports, the necessary measures for its prompt and certain execution, and to fix the time when all the commercial vessels may without inconvenience carry the new Flag."

His Majesty has ordained in consequence, that all Flags, Pendants, Flags of commandants and other marks of distinction which shall henceforward be hoisted by ships and other vessels of war, shall carry the national Colours agreeable to the dispositions announced in the law of the

31ſt day of October, and ſimilar to the models which ſhall be ſent to the different ports. Commercial veſſels ſhall likewiſe hoiſt, without delay, the ſaid Flag in the ports of France: His Majeſty having fixed on the 1ſt day of April next, as the time when the ſaid commercial veſſels may without inconvenience hoiſt at ſea and in foreign ports the new National Flag, provided the foreign maritime powers ſhall then have been informed of the change in the Flag, and have given information in their reſpective ports to the commandants of their ſhips of war and privateers—His Majeſty ordains that computing from the ſaid time, (1ſt day of April next) there ſhall not be borne on board of any French commercial veſſels, either in port, or at ſea, any other than the National Flag according to the diſpoſitions announced in the 2d Art. of the law of the 31ſt day of October, hereby prohibiting the uſe of every other Flag, and of all thoſe particularly deſignated under the names of City Flags, Port Flags, Flags of the late Provinces, and others which may have been uſed; and in caſe any commercial veſſel now at ſea and not informed of the arrangement made by this Proclamation, ſhould not enter into the Ports of the kingdom till after the epoch of the 1ſt day of April next above fixed on, they ſhall not be permitted to go out of the ſaid ports, or again to put to ſea, till after having hoiſted the new National Flag.

His Majeſty commands and orders the Commandants of Ports, Arſenals, Commanders of Squadrons, Ships and other Veſſels of War, Governors of Colonies, Intendants and Ordonnateurs of Marine, and of the Colonies, and all others to whom it ſhall appertain, to govern themſelves agreeable to this Proclamation, and to aid in the execution of it.

DONE at Paris the 31ſt Day of October, 1790.

(Signed) *LOUIS.*

And lower down,

MONTMORIN.

NEWBERN, April 9.

ON Monday laſt, the Diſtrict Courts of the United States, for the North-Carolina Diſtrict, was held at the Court-Houſe in this town, before the Hon. Judge Sitgreaves.

We have been favored with a copy of the CHARGE delivered to the Grand Jury, on this occaſion. It is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

YOU are now impannelled as an inqueſt for the United States, for the North-Carolina diſtrict, under the authority of a Conſtitution, which has received the aſſent of all America.

To forbear to ſpeak of this government on this occaſion, (altho it may not be neceſſary to the buſineſs for which you are now aſſembled) might argue an inſenſibility towards it, which no citizen ſhould ever feel.

It was a happineſs reſerved for the people of America, after having ſucceſsfully aſſerted their claim to independence, to be permitted calmly and deliberately, in the mild ſeaſon of peace, unawed by external force—undiſturbed by internal commotion, to agree upon a ſyſtem of government, which ſhould bear the teſt of the moſt jealous examination, and be ſanctioned by general approbation.

What may not be preſaged from a conſtitution thus framed? In which local prejudices are made to yield to the primary object, *the ſafety and happineſs of the whole*, by which a people inhabiting a vaſt extent of territory, under the influence of different climates and habits, have blended their intereſts in a perpetual union, preſenting to the world a nation commanding admiration and reſpect.

It would be pleaſing to contraſt the preſent, with the former government; to point out the energy and ſtability of the one; to ſhew the impotence and inſtability of the other. But this would be an unneceſſary digreſſion. It will ſuffice to obſerve, that among the many advantages we had anticipated from the change, a few month's experience has already evinced, a rapid eſtabliſhment of public and private credit, and an encreaſed circulation of ſolid coin. By theſe our commerce is already reviving; agriculture muſt ſoon feel the effect.

Under a government thus made by a people for themſelves, adminiſtered by their own citizens, and alterable at their pleaſure; in which the rights of mankind are fully recognized and reſpected; the citizen as a member of a nation, forming a conſpicuous figure in the grand ſociety of the human race, while he laments the debaſed ſituation of millions of his ſpecies, muſt be elevated with his dignity and importance, and be readily induced to revere and ſupport it.

As members of ſuch a nation, you are now called upon to perform a duty of great truſt and importance.

On grand juries depend in a great meaſure the obſervance of the laws; through them the guilty is to be puniſhed: the laws to be reſpected. As the duty is ſimilar to that which you have often rendered to the ſtate, the frequent performance of it, and the oath you have taken will cauſe a more particular direction unneceſſary.

The criminal juriſdiction of this Court extends to all crimes and offences againſt the United States committed within this diſtrict, or upon the high ſeas, by any perſon now within the Diſtrict, where no other puniſhment than whipping not exceeding thirty ſtripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding ſix months is to be inflicted. All ſuch it is your duty to enquire into, and preſent, as well as all breaches of the laws of impoſt, navigation or trade of the United States, which ſubject the offender to indictment and puniſhment in this court. And it may not be improper here to obſerve, that however prevalent might be the opinion, when America was part of the Britiſh empire, that the evaſion of the payment of the duties was not diſhonorable or unjuſt, yet ſuch an idea, at this day muſt be generally execrated; and it ſhould be remembered that he who is guilty of a fraud on the revenue, commits a ſpecies of robbery, by which every citizen is injured.

It will be alſo your duty to preſent the miſbehaviour of the officers of the revenue, if ſuch ſhould come to your knowledge. The poſſibility of negligence and corruption in the ſubordinate officers will render the vigilance of the public eye proper.

The gentleman who now acts as Attorney for the United States will prepare any buſineſs that may be offered for your conſideration, and the Court will be ready to afford you any aſſiſtance or advice that may be neceſſary.

To the Hon. JOHN SITGREAVES, Eſquire, Diſtrict Judge of the United States.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

THE Grand Jury of the United States for North Carolina diſtrict, cheerfully embrace this intereſting occaſion to thank your Honor for the Charge delivered them yeſterday, and feel a pleaſure in expreſſing to you their approbation of the Conſtitution, under which this Court is now ſitting.

The organization of the government of the United States and the adminiſtration of it realize the hopes we had formed of the benefits and advantages to be derived from it.

Impreſſed as we are with the moſt favorable opinion of it, and the adminiſtration, convinced that the happineſs and ſafety of the people of America, muſt depend on an efficient government, which can aſſert the dignity of the nation, and ſecure the liberty of its citizens, we ſhall with great cheerfulneſs give every facility to the execution of its meaſures.

The Grand Jury are fully convinced of the propriety of your Honor's obſervations, relative to the ſtrict execution of the revenue laws, and ſhall always conſider that man, as an enemy to his country, and not worthy of being a citizen of a free ſtate, who can deliberately defraud the public of any part of its revenue.

We ſhould do violence to our feelings, if we did not expreſs to you the pleaſure we enjoy, in beholding the diſtribution of juſtice placed in the hands of a man, for whom we have the greateſt regard and affection.

Frederick Hargett, Foreman. W. Shepard, F. Lowthrop, W. Good, E. Bell, W. Dennis, jun. W. Blount, N. A. Bray, W. Randal, J. Blount, A. Harvey, S. Willis, J. Cook, W. Lawrance, E. Tinker, W. Henry, J. Smallwood, E. Alexander.

Jury-Room, April 5.

William Slade, Silas White Arnett and Benjamin Woods, Eſq'rs. were admitted to practice in this Court as Attornies and Counſellors at Law, and qualified accordingly.

The number of ſouls in the diſtrict of Newbern, as enumerated by the Deputy-Marſhal, is 56030.

From the (Boſton) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

An obliging correſpondent has furniſhed the Editor with the following accurate account of the product of the Engliſh South Whale Fiſhery—From which ſome judgment may be formed, of the importance of the object which has lately occaſioned the armaments and conventions between Great-Britain and Spain—and which muſt arreſt the attention of the enterprizing merchants of the United States.

PRODUCT in 1790.

Ships. **whale oil.* †*ſperm. do.* ‡*whalebone.* §*ſeal ſkins.*

47 3420 *tons.* 809 *tons.* 2522 *cwt.* 85461.

AVERAGE VALUE—ſterling.

*16*l. per ton.* †48*l. per ton.* ‡7*l. per cwt.* §*About* 2*s.* 6*d. per ſkin.*

Philadelphia, May 4.

The following ſtatement of the tranſactions of the general government, relative to the Indian Tribes, is the reſult of the moſt diligent enquiry we have been able to make into the ſubject. We doubt not it will prove ſatisfactory, as it contains facts, and ſuch general information as the public have a right to receive; it will alſo furniſh the means of forming juſt ideas of the preſent poſture of Indian Affairs.

THE meaſures adopted by the general government, relative to the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, are replete with moderation, juſtice and humanity. Philoſophers, and the intelligent part of the human race, approve the wiſdom of ſuch conduct, while its oppoſers will conſiſt entirely of people of a different deſcription.

Inſtead of an oppreſſive ſyſtem, having for its object, the extirpation of a race of men more ſinned againſt, than ſinning, it appears to be the deſign of the general government, to impart to the Indians, who were the original lords of the ſoil, all the bleſſings of life, of which their ſituation will admit, and to lead them, by degrees, to a more ſettled and civilized mode of exiſtence.

Waving the conſideration of civilizing the Indians, which by many is deemed impracticable, the policy of obſerving a liberal and humane conduct towards them cannot be well denied.

It may be ſafely affirmed, that the expence of conciliating, and attaching all the neighbouring Indians to the intereſts of the United States, for a period of fifty years would not be ſo great, as the expences of one campaign againſt either the Creeks, or the Choctaws.

At the commencement of the preſent conſtitution, the affairs upon the ſouth weſtern frontiers, preſented a gloomy aſpect.

The State of Georgia had been involved, for a number of years, in ſerious hoſtilities with the Creek nation of Indians. In this conteſt, the State of Georgia had been greatly diſtreſſed, its frontier inhabitants compelled to abandon their plantations, and guards were mounted, even in the city of Savannah itſelf, to prevent a ſurpriſe.

Congreſs early took this ſubject into conſideration, and voted the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of negociations, or treaties, with the Indian tribes. Three Commiſſioners were accordingly appointed for the purpoſe of holding a treaty with the Creek nation, in Sept. 1789, who were about to aſſemble at that time by virtue of a previous arrangement made under the directions of the old Congreſs.

Altho theſe Commiſſioners were characters of high reputation, and repaired to the place appointed in due ſeaſon, yet they failed of effecting a treaty at that time, owing to cauſes which are here unneceſſary to be detailed.

But, altho no permanent treaty was concluded, an informal truce was agreed to until the ſpring of the year 1790.

The iſſue of this buſineſs placed the United States in a new and critical ſituation: Before, it ſeemed a conteſt ariſing out of diſputes between Georgia and the Creeks, relative to local boundaries. But, the United States having interpoſed, they became intereſted therein, and reſponſible for all conſequences.

The treaty had been broken off rather abruptly, on the part of the Creeks, and under circumſtances which indicated averſion to an intimate connection with the United States. Had the Creeks committed hoſtilities, either before or after the expiration of the truce, it would have been difficult to have ſound the colour of an excuſe, for the United States not entering into an immediate war with that nation.

While on the one hand ſuch a war, in which neither honor nor profit could be obtained, was to be avoided if poſſible, ſo on the other the United States were bound to protect all their citizens from violence.

In order therefore to prevent the former, and to eſtabliſh the latter, meaſures, honorable to the government, were deviſed, and executed with great ability, to induce the chiefs of the Creeks, to repair to the reſidence of the general government, as the only means by which they could avoid the ruin impending over their nation.

The treaty with the Creeks at New-York, on the 7th of Auguſt 1790, was the conſequence of the viſit of the Chiefs. This treaty has been reprobated by land-jobbers, intereſted individuals, and *ſome* of the inhabitants of Georgia.

But, the enlightened citizens of America, highly approve of the treaty, as the ground work of attaching the Creeks, and the whole body of ſouthern Indians, to the intereſts of the United States, upon principles entitled to the approbation of the diſintereſted part of mankind.

The ſupreme executive of the United States, has alſo taken meaſures to ſecure the Choctaws and Chickeſaws, in their attachment to the United States, by aſſuring them of the full performance of the treaties of Hopewell.

And, a treaty is to be held by Governor Blount, of the territory of the United States ſouth of the Ohio, during the preſent year with the Cherokees.

Indeed there is the faireſt proſpect, of not only making a permanent peace with all the ſouthern nations of Indians, but of attaching them in ſuch a manner to the intereſts of the United States, as to command their active ſervices, if neceſſary.

The Yazous company, ſo called, who have purchaſed of the State of Georgia, the pre-emption, to almoſt the entire lands of the Choctaws, Chickeſaws, and part of the Cherokees, are dwindling away, and the boaſted plans of Mr. O'Fallon and his aſſociates, are far from being realized. The general government will never be ſo loſt to ſentiments of juſtice and virtue as to ſuffer a number of land-jobbers to diſpoſſeſs the Indians of their country, againſt exiſting laws and treaties, and thereby to plunge the United States in a war with thoſe powerful tribes, who are otherwiſe zealouſly diſpoſed to be our firm and intimate friends.

The warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, are eſtimated at 6000—the Choctaws at 5000—the Chickaſaws at 1300, and the Cherokees at 2500, amounting in all to nearly 15,000 warriors—The friendſhip of ſuch powerful tribes, even upon principles of policy, is well worth cultivating. The value of their friendſhip is to be eſtimated by the expence of their enmity, independent of the diſgrace attendant upon the injuſtice of attempting to deprive them of their lands, againſt the faith of the United States, ſtipulated by ſolemn treaties.

It were devoutly to be wiſhed, that in turning our eyes to the regions north-weſt of the Ohio, that the ſame proſpects of peace appeared.

The general government took early meaſures for this purpoſe—Treaties had been formed, under the old government, with the ſix nations, the Wyandots, and Delawares, and ſome of the more weſtern Indians—but, the Wabaſh Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of thoſe treaties, notwithſtanding they were invited thereto.

In order, if poſſible, to bring thoſe deluded people to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, the Preſident of the United States, directed that they ſhould be invited a-new, to treat of peace, and that the conſequences of their refuſal, and perſiſting in hoſtilities ſhould be fully placed before them—and at the ſame time, the people of Kentucky were prohibited from making any further incurſions into the Indian country.

This invitation was executed early in the laſt year, to all the tribes inhabiting the river Wabaſh, from Poſt Vincennes, up to the Miami village. The invitation was not only refuſed by the Indians, but their hoſtilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

The campaign therefore of the laſt year was a meaſure of neceſſity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

It became juſt and highly proper, to manifeſt the power of the United States over theſe blood-thirſty tribes. That the expedition did not entirely ſucceed, is to be much regretted, but it is unneceſſary in this place to inveſtigate the cauſes of its failure.

Notwithſtanding the provocations of theſe Indians, it is ſaid meaſures have been taken to open their eyes to their true ſituation, and if poſſible, to induce them to peace, without the neceſſity of an active campaign againſt them; but, if the meaſures taken for this purpoſe ſhould be in vain, the meekneſs of chriſtianity, will juſtify the government, in taking effectual meaſures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens.

And the arrangements made, and which are in train of execution, will in all probability be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hoſtile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope, from the mercy, than to expect from the weakneſs of the United States.

It was to have been expected that ſome particular circumſtantial accounts would have been received from India by the Canton; the papers however now bro't from that country bear too great a reſemblance to thoſe publiſhed in England to enable us to aſcertain facts with any preciſion. It appears that Tippoo has gained a very conſiderable victory, in the outſet of the war; Col. Floyd's detachment being in a great meaſure cut to pieces, loſt its artillery and abandoned its encampment and baggage which fell into the hands of the enemy.—Notwithſtanding this the Engliſh predict ſucceſs to their army from every particular enterprize on foot—and a mortal raging ſickneſs having got into Tippo's army—his entire deſtruction is to follow of courſe!

Famine—the concomitant of war in India, is expected to add to the evils of the wretched inhabitants of that ill-fated country.

The rapid ſubſcription to the loan in Holland on account of the United States, is a moſt unequivocal evidence of the riſing credit of this country.

How much then are the people of America indebted to thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters, through whoſe influence ſuch favourable impreſſions have been made on the minds of the wary Hollanders—The adminiſtration in whoſe hands the governmental concerns of the country are now happily placed, is entitled to great applauſe—but the foundation of our reſpectability in the eyes of that people, was laid in the unparalleled, patriotic and ſucceſsful negociations of the VICE-PRESIDENT of this confederated republic.

Monday laſt the Vice-Preſident of the United States, his Lady and family, left this city on a tour to the Eaſtward. We hear that his Excellency propoſes to paſs the ſummer at his ſeat in Braintree, near Boſton.

Monday, purſuant to a vote of adjournment, paſſed at the general meeting of the Cincinnati the laſt year, a number of the Delegates from ſeveral States aſſembled in this city. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident being abſent, the Hon. Gen. Knox was choſen Preſident, *pro. tempore.*

☞ *Securities as in our laſt.*

This day is publiſhed, for the Proprietors,

BY WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,

No. 52, Second-Street, the corner of Cheſnut-Street,

The Univerſal Aſylum,

FOR APRIL, 1791.

SALEM, April 19.

Extract of a letter from London, December 21, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

"MY heart rejoices at the preſent happineſs and future proſpects of your country. Every thing combines to eſtabliſh in Europe a juſt idea of your increaſing reſpectability. The revival of punctuality in public and private engagements is a ſure evidence of the wiſdom and energy of your National Government.—We have felt anxious for the fate of your political ſhip, toſſed about as ſhe has been without a captain or pilot, without rudder or compaſs—happily, howevr, no ſtorms overtook her in that unprepared ſtate, and ſhe now holds a right courſe for the haven of ſafety. Great are the expectations of the wiſe and the good from the advantages you poſ ſeſs :—they hope you will exhibit the fair example of a people who ſhall make the enjoyment of life conſiſt in fulfilling its duties, and who will look for ſocial benefits only in the practice of ſocial virtues—They flatter themlelves that the period is commenced, when the ſuperiority of nations is to be marked by the productions of induſtry inſtead of the ruins of war—when a people will be diſtinguiſhed for what they enjoy inſtead of what they ſacrifice.—America has the merit of opening this new field : I pray to Heaven that ſhe may neither mar its cultivation nor deſpoil its fruit! May ſhe be willing that the ſubſiſtence and comforts of life ſhall be diſtributed in the cheapeſt manner and enjoyed univerſally; and for this purpoſe I pray that ſhe may avoid thoſe reſtrictive and partial ſyſtems of commercial legiſlation which impoveriſh the people they are intended to favor, and *only provoke* thoſe they are intended to puniſh. This left-handed policy, which diſgraces Europe, can never be approved by the poor man's friends. The ſcanty pittance of the poor in all countries is made ſtill ſcantier by this abuſe of power ; it cannot therefore (without very ſtrong reaſons indeed) be practiſed among you by thoſe who unite kindeſt hearts with wiſe heads.

The intereſts of nations are not often incompatible, tho they are commonly conſidered ſo by thoſe who have the guidance of them. It is a wretched error to eſtimate the wealth and opulence of a people by the comparative poverty of other nations. However juſt ſuch a mode of calculation may be for eſtimating *power*, nothing can be more abſurd in eſtimating *wealth*. But what abſurdity is ſo great as to be without its advocates among thoſe who are called wiſe ? Even Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which are indiſpenſably neceſſary to aſſiſt and ſupport each other, are frequently treated as rivals—ſometimes as enemies. If your country is willing to profit by the miſtakes of others, you will conduct theſe things better than they have been conducted here—and yet I am ſo much an Engliſhman in my prejudices as to believe that their ſeveral intereſts have been *leſs* frequently *injured*, and *more* frequently *promoted* by the interference of government in England than in other countries ; but be this as it may, it is now a prime article in the political creed of our ableſt doctors, *that the hand of labour is miſguided by the interference of government oftener than it is directed to any valuable purpoſe*—They admit that an uſeful art or branch of commerce unpractiſed and *unknown* in a country may deſerve and require public aſſiſtance *to introduce it*—but tho there are caſes in which government may *aid* the individual, there are none in which it may *guide* him : they believe "that the general induſtry of every country if left free will be unerringly directed to the beſt objects, and will therefore extend the production of every thing uſeful further than it can be extended in any other way."—"That the individual when left to himſef applies his talents and his capital to the purpoſes he can beſt accompliſh, and in a manner the moſt profitable—that he purchaſes from others ſuch neceſſary things, *and ſuch only*, as he cannot produce himſelf with ſo much advantage as he can buy them, and thus ſecures to himſelf of thoſe things he needed the greateſt abundance poſſible for him to obtain—and that the nation, which is the aggregate of individuals, muſt have the accumulated maſs of benefits which the eagle-eyes of private intereſts can diſcover, and its inceſſant exertions procure." They believe "that commerce, when free from all reſtraints, will flouriſh moſt, and thus prove the greateſt encouragement to agriculture and manufactures—and that theſe, being ſo encouraged, will by multiplying the articles of commerce repay the benefit with ample intereſt."

I ſhould be unneceſſarily tedious to be more particular, and therefore only give theſe leading principles. If they are ſo plauſible as to be tho't deſerving examination, this would gratify my ardent wiſhes—to call your attention to a ſubject ſo very important, is my aim—for altho it be admitted "that the intereſts of commerce are too complex to be fully comprehended in all their relations and combinations," yet ſome valuable knowledge may be attained by a patient inveſtigation of them, and this I wiſh to excite.

And now, my dear Sir, you are ready to enquire what is the diſpoſition of Great-Britain towards the United States? Truth compels me to ſay, that in her ſentiments ſhe is leſs liberal than her honor as well as intereſt requires; but ſhe will be true to her beſt intereſt finally, which ſhe can never be, without ſerving yours—ſhe is growing better humored, and every day diſcovers an increaſing diſpoſition to cultivate a harmony with you that muſt be reciprocally beneficial: her late apprehenſions of a war with Spain made her ſenſible that your friendſhip might be eſtimated too low—and ſhe has at length advanced one ſtep toward you by the appointment of Mr. Elliott, as public miniſter to the United States. This gentleman was formerly in the cuſtom-houſe at New-York, where he has left ſome friends—he is much eſteemed here, and is ſaid to have the confidence of the miniſter, with whom he is alſo remotely connected, his nephew having married Mr. Pitt's ſiſter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the ſecond volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be proſecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers : The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

An index to the ſecond volume is preparing for the preſs.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion : No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands. JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterſtorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Briſtol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.——☞ On hand for ſale, a few hogſheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 ep1m

To be diſpoſed of,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable

BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following :

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Meſſrs* RICE and Co. *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION ; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, } per. 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar, }
Two pounds of ſoap, }
One pound of candles, }

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.